The Pyongyang Times

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TALK OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

WITH THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER "LE MONDE"

On June 20 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Editor-in-Chief of the French paper "Le Monde" and his wife and had a talk with the guest in a cordial atmosphere.

According to a press report from Paris, the June 26-27 issue of the said paper carried the full text of the great leader's talk with its Editor-in-Chief.

The Editorial Board of the "Pyongyang Times" publishes the full text of the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

I am glad that you have come to our country. I bid you a hearty welcome.

Although our conditions may still leave something to be desired, I believe our personnel must have done their best to show hospitality to you.

You must be tired making long trips from east to west, from south to north in our country.

I have received the list of your questions. Now I would like to answer them briefly.

You asked me about the problem of the reunification of Korea. Let me speak about it first.

The Korean people are homogeneous. That is why the realization of national reunification is the most cherished desire of our people.

We maintain that the problem of Korea's reunification be solved independently without foreign interference, and not by means of war but in a peaceful way. We are also of opinion that our country should be reunified on the basis of the great unity of the whole nation transcending the difference in the institutions and religious beliefs.

The three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—propounded by us have already been proclaimed and are widely known to the world.

It is true that there can be many difficulties in the way of resolving the question of our country's reunification. But because all people in north and south Korea are unanimous in their longing for reunification, our country can readily, and must by all means, be reunified.

At present the north and the south of our country differ from each other in their social and political institutions and are inhabited by people with differing ideologies and religious beliefs. Under such circumstances, even if we cannot bring about the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs at once, we would like first to achieve national reunification. The problem of national reunification comes first. To realize the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs is the second problem, I think.

The Korean people are of one nation and brothers who have one and the same language and history, so it is most important to achieve national reunification regardless of the institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals.

There can be two different systems in one country, and one nation can have people with differing ideologies and ideals. If we proceed from the principle of subordinating everything to the end of accomplishing the reunification of the country, our supreme national task, we can easily surmount the difference in institutions and in ideologies and ideals.

It is our belief that the establishment of a Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the north and the south intact.

We advocate establishing an all-nation confederative government without regard to institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals, on the understanding that we will not impose the socialist system on south Korea and also that the south Korean authorities will not impose their social system on us.

When you asked me about our Confederation you linked it with the federation which had once been debated in Germany. But the north-south Confederation proposed by us is fundamentally different in nature from that. The north-south Confederation we want to institute is aimed at preventing the permanent division of the Korean nation in two and at reunifying the country peacefully on the principle of great national unity without any strings attached to it; it is aimed at checking foreign aggression against Korea and securing complete independence and sovereignty for our nation.

We strongly oppose our country's division into "two Koreas". The institution of the north-south Confederation is in complete accord with the common interests of the whole nation.

It will be much more beneficial to our people to institute a Confederation at least and achieve national unity than to keep their country divided in "two Koreas".

The Confederation, when instituted, will promote mutual understanding between the north and the south and strengthen great national unity, and this will have a tremendous bearing on safeguarding our country from foreign aggression.

Only by achieving national unity and reunification is it possible to firmly defend the homeland from foreign aggression. In the past, because of the aggression by foreign imperialism our country had remained a foreign colony for 36 years. If our nation could not achieve reunification and remained divided, it might again suffer foreign aggression and be forced into colonial slavery.

Instituting the north-south Confederation and achieving national unity is of great significance also in obviating tensions in Korea and contributing to world peace and security.

The greatest obstacle to the solution of our country's reunification question today is the occupation of south Korea by US troops—foreign armed forces.

We have more than once declared that we will not "invade south" nor will we impose our system on south Korea. But on the pretext of preventing the fictitious "southward invasion", US troops continue to stay in south Korea, obstructing our country's reunification.

If US troops withdraw from south Korea and the people are guaranteed democracy which will allow their free activity in south Korean society, our people will be able to settle their country's reunification question independently and peacefully.

Our country has a large population, a good soil, and a great abundance of natural resources. Once it is reunified, our people will be able to build a prosperous, independent and sovereign state and enjoy as decent a life as others.

We are firmly convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will surely be achieved according to the common aspiration of the whole nation.

Now, let me say a few words about your question as to what we think of the Carter Administration's policy with regard to the withdrawal of US land forces from south Korea.

When making his election commitments, Carter said he would withdraw US troops from south Korea. We had a good opinion of his commitments. Because, if US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, it will solve one of the problems standing in the way of our country's reunification.

But after assuming office the Carter regime said that they would withdraw US troops from south Korea by stages over a period of four to five years. This somewhat goes back on Carter's election commitments. The presidential tenure is four years in the US, so when they say they will pull out US troops from south Korea phase by phase over a period of four to five years, it is tantamount to saying that they will not withdraw US troops from south Korea while Carter is in office. Four to five years is too long.

And they say that even if they do withdraw US troops from south Korea, they will not withdraw them altogether, but will keep their air force. We think this is not right, either. The air force is also an armed force. Keeping the US air force in south Korea means that they will not withdraw US troops completely from there. Of course, these statements came not from Carter himself but from his subordinates.

Carter has not been in office for long, so we are still following his movements. We think we will wait and see how he will put his election commitments into effect.

However, we can say that on one point Carter has clearly run counter to his own election commitments.

When he made his election commitments Carter stated that he would oppose a regime that trampled upon human rights. At present the Carter regime is browbeating other countries by taking exception to the regimes usurping on human rights, but they utter not a word about south Korea where human rights are being suppressed most severely. On the contrary, the Carter regime is increasing their military "aid" to south Korea and supporting the south Korean "regime" politically and economically. What is this, if not a violation of the election pledge to oppose a regime suppressing human rights?

In addition, the US is causing tensions in our country. It carries on high-altitude aerial reconnaissances of the northern half of the Republic and conducts clamorous war exercises in south Korea almost every day. Mobilizing its aircraft in Okinawa the US continues the bombing exercises in south Korea. The US armed forces have their bombing exercise grounds in all parts of the world, but why should they conduct the exercises in south Korea? In our opinion, this is contrary to the Carter Administration's election pledge that they would pull out their troops from south Korea in order to ease tensions in Korea.

As you have witnessed here in our country, at present there is no "threat of southward invasion"; rather it is we who are being threatened with invasion. We are engaged in peaceful construction but they continue their military exercises and are conducting bombing exercises, even bringing their aircraft into the Korean peninsula from another country.

In a word, there is some gap between Carter's election commitments and the actions now being taken in practice by his Administration. However, since Carter assumed power not long ago and will have time to put his election commitments into effect, we are keeping an eye on his policies.

You asked me whether the relations between the DPRK and Washington will be put on a normal basis. This depends entirely on the US.

We proposed to the US long ago to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. But the US authorities have not yet given an answer to this. Instead, they are carrying on war manoeuvres and bombing exercises in south Korea and continue rendering "aid" to the south Korean fascist "regime" which suppresses the people there, thus unwarrantedly increasing the military forces.

Since the United States does not change its unjust policy towards our country, how can we normalize the relations with it? Therefore, the normalization of the relations between our country and the US hinges not on us but on whether the US alters its policy or not.

We think that if the Carter Administration withdraws the US troops from south Korea in accordance with its campaign pledges, renounces its unfriendly attitude and changes its hostile policy towards our country, we can establish good relations with it.

Next, you asked me about the relationship between the Soviet Union and China. This is a topic for the Soviet and Chinese peoples to comment on, but not a matter for us to explain.

As you know well, both the Soviet Union and China are our neighbours. So we are on good terms with them all.

The Soviet-China relationship is an issue to be settled by the two countries and a problem to be decided upon by their peoples.

Further, you asked me what was my opinion of the communism of a European type. We do not know a European-type communism, an Asian-type communism or any other type of communism.

All Communists think that it is their internationalist duty to solve, before anything else, the affairs of their own country and their own nation.

We know the fact that recently the Communist Parties of many countries in Europe accentuate independence in the communist movement. We believe this is quite right. Because the Communists of each country should suit all their movements to the specific conditions of their country.

The experiences gained in the communist movement of a country are not wholly applicable to other countries. Today the Communists of each country are fully capable of resolving their nation's problems on their own, because they have been seasoned and tempered in a protracted revolutionary struggle. Therefore, it is unnecessary to mechanically copy from foreign experiences in the revolution and the building of socialism and to have them applied to one's country.

We think it good that the Communists of European countries strive to form a united front with broad sections of the people in conformity with the actual conditions of their countries and maintain independence.

You asked me if we wished to develop political, economic and cultural relations with France. We hope for an active promotion of political, economic and cultural exchange with her.

Cultural, technical, trade and economic interchanges are now under way between Korea and France. In my opinion, it will be beneficial to the peoples of the two countries to further develop these relations. For this reason, we want to see the political, economic and cultural exchange with France become more active.

Needless to say, for a more vigorous promotion of the political, economic and cultural relations between Korea and France, much is yet to be done in this field. I believe the relations between Korea and France will develop more favourably in the future.

As for what is France to our country, we do not regard the French people as an enemy. We understand that France is a European country advancing independently and that it is striving to uphold independence.

We deem it necessary for the French government to pay due attention to the Korean people. We expect the French government to refrain from acts prejudicial to the reunification of Korea but to help towards it.

Historically, the Korean people have attacked no one; they have suffered from invasions by other countries. At present they are working for the development of the country and for national reunification.

The division of our nation is a very great misfortune. We hope that the French government will not stand in the way of our country's reunification but render great help towards it. This is the modest request our people address to the French government and people.

To continue. You asked me if our country is in the red in its trade with Western countries, and I think our Minister of Foreign Trade must have answered this question in his talk with you.

As for our trade deficit, this is a passing phenomenon. The temporary difficulty our country has in its trade with Western countries is largely due to the economic difficulty of the advanced capitalist countries of the West caused by the fuel crisis.

Before the fuel crisis came to the Western capitalist countries, our goods sold well in these countries. But because they are now in an economic crisis, they are unable to purchase our goods. Our failure to sell as much goods as we want to the Western countries has resulted in a temporary difficulty in our trade with them.

So, we are taking economic measures to produce such goods as the Western countries can purchase even under the present conditions when they are undergoing economic difficulties.

The difficulty we are having now in our trade with the Western countries is a passing phenomenon, so I think this will be overcome in the shortest possible time.

Further, you asked me what is our great pride with regard to the building of socialism and what is the difficulty that can possibly crop up in the future. I will answer you.

We have been building socialism for more than 30 years, and our greatest pride with regard to it is that we have built an independent national economy in our country. Since we have built such an economy we are firmly maintaining independence and pursuing an independent policy.

Another pride we feel is that our people have been armed with the Juche idea and that, on this basis, the ideological unity of the entire people has been realized. This I think is a very great achievement.

In the past great-power worshipping was glaring in our country, and our people had little pride in their own nation and in their independence. But now they are very proud of their independence and the entire people are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea. We take a great pride in this fact. This is the greatest asset with us.

No longer do our people think of depending on others. Our people are convinced that if they struggle and make endeavours by themselves and live industriously, they can surely stand on their own feet, building an independent economy and ensuring national independence and sovereignty.

Our country may also encounter difficulties in the future. All countries have difficulties. I think there is no exception about this.

Difficulties can arise in the course of development, because a subjective desire cannot give a solution to everything. As we live in a world society, we are subject to worldwide influence and can possibly meet with difficulties. Difficulties may be caused either by objective conditions or by internal circumstances.

However, we can surely overcome all difficulties that may attend the course of progress.

You asked me what is original about the socialism being built in Korea when compared with other socialist countries. We do not want to compare the building of socialism in our country with that in other countries. There is no need of comparison with other countries nor can there be.

What we can emphasize is, we are firmly adhering to the principles of independence, self-support, and self-defence in our socialist construction. In other words, we maintain the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy, self-reliance in national defence.

You asked me about the prospects of Korea and Asia. The prospects of Korea are bright. Needless to say, there can be obstacles, but our country will surely be reunified some day.

At present the situation of Asia as a whole is very favourable. All the Asian peoples are holding fast to independence and fighting for the independence, sovereignty and prosperity of their countries. They are maintaining the position that in Asia the Asians must be the masters free from any foreign interventionists. Therefore, I think the prospects of Asia, too, are very bright.

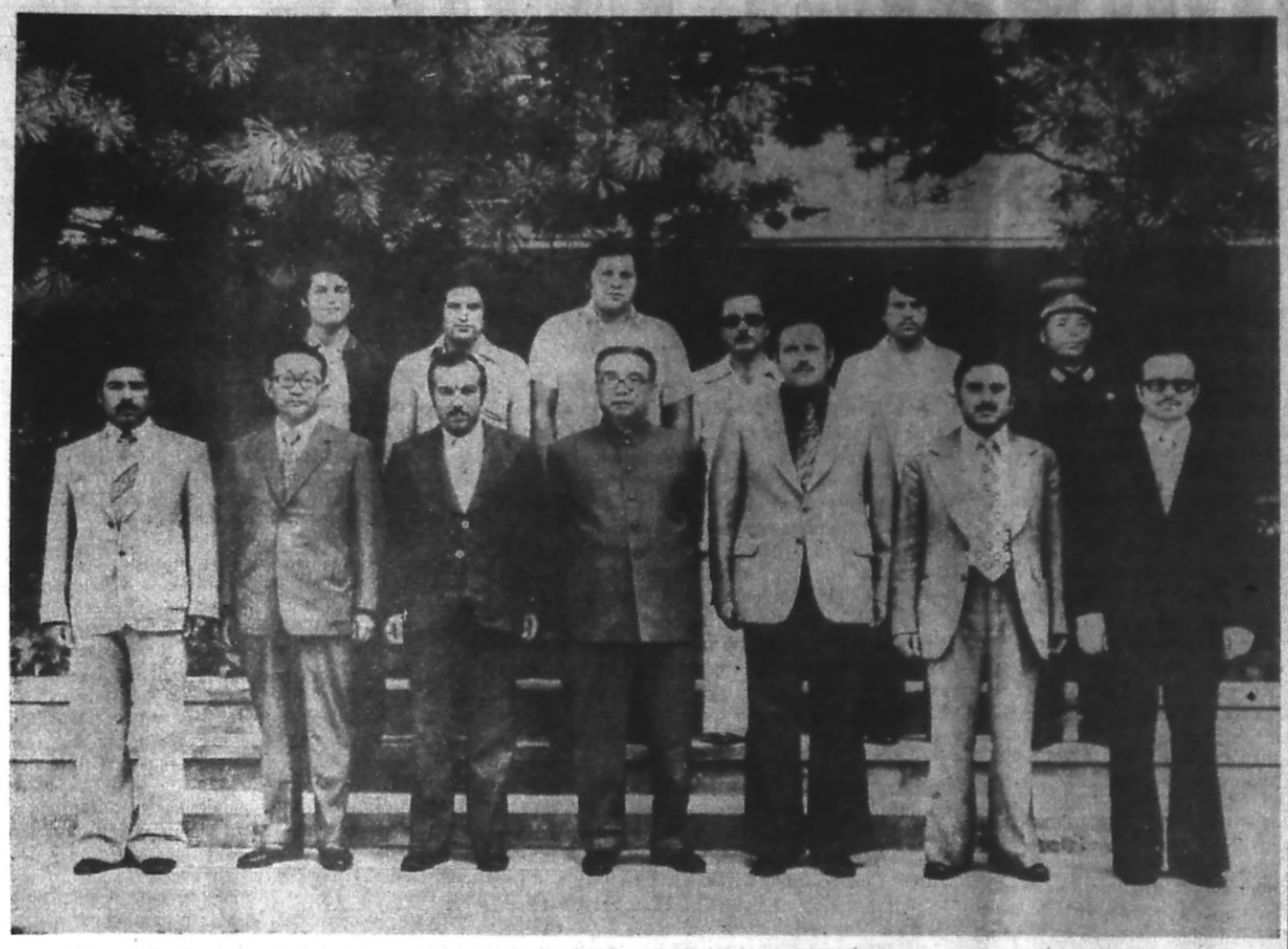
You asked me about my personal role in our country. I did not want to comment on the subject because I felt awkward to touch on the matter related to myself.

But because you asked the question again, I give you my answer: I want to pass all my life among the people as their faithful servant. Nothing is more honourable than becoming a faithful servant of the people.

So much for my answer to your questions.

Let me express my thanks to you for your visit to our country.

I am very happy today that I have made the acquaintance of such good friends as you. I hope you will visit our country again.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Palestine National Liberation Movement Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung July 16 received a delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (PNLM).

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation with Abo Jihad, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces and Member of the Central Committee of the PNLM, as its head and Abo Maher, Member of the Central Committee of the PNLM and leading member of the "Al-Assifa" Force, as its deputy head.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi and personage concerned Cho Myong Son were on hand.

Also present was Marwan Hassan Abdullah, Chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Manuel Pinto da Costa**, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled **Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, greeting the 19th anniversary of the victorious July 14 Revolution and the 9th anniversary of the victorious July 17 Revolution in Iraq.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohammad Daoud**, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, on the Day of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of Solidarity from Foreign Party and State Leaders on the Occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of solidarity from Party and state leaders of many countries on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

The telegrams came from:

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Souphanouvong, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos; Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Central Committee of the Party of Popular Revolution of Benin, President of the People's Republic of Benin, Head of State and Head of the Revolutionary Military Government; Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Lars-Werner, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Lasse Jahnsen, Secretary General of the Socialist Left Party of Norway.

In the telegrams the foreign Party and state leaders extended militant solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle for Korea's reunification and reaffirmed their full support to the just policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They expressed the conviction that the righteous cause of our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely win victory.

The telegrams sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Pamphlet Published in Norway on the 65th Birthday of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association put out a pamphlet on the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Carried with due respect in the pamphlet is a picture of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Printed on outside cover is the title of the book "The 65th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung" and seen below the title are the big letters "April 15, 1912—April 15, 1977".

In its preface the pamphlet expressed the best wishes that the fatherly leader will enjoy good health and a long life for his future work, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

The pamphlet introduces socialist construction in our country and the Korean people's righteous struggle for national reunification under the headings: "Powerful Independent National Economy", "Great Success in Cultural Revolution" and "Korea Will Be Reunified".

The pamphlet carries a photo showing a view of Kim Il Sung University, a sanctuary of Juche science, and photos showing the struggle of the south Korean youth and students.

Resolutely Condemn US and South Korean Authorities' Plot to Create "Two Koreas"

The first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held recently in Algiers. The session adopted the Political Declaration, Action Programme, Statutes and Special Resolution. Their full texts are as follows:

POLITICAL DECLARATION

of the First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

1. The first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea met in Algiers, capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the 25th and 26th of June, 1977.

2. The session examined concrete measures to put into practice the resolution adopted by the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels in last February.

3. The session, authorized by the Brussels Conference, has formed an International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and adopted its Statutes and Action Programme.

4. The session attentively studied the recent evolution of the situation in Korea.

5. It considers that the division of Korea has spelled innumerable sufferings to the Korean people, presented a characteristic menace to peace in the world in general and in Asia in particular.

This constitutes a permanent preoccupation of the international opinion.

The session affirms that the responsibility for such situation entirely rests with the foreign interference and intervention and with the manoeuvres for division on the part of the south Korean authorities.

It is undeniable that the Seoul regime manipulated by imperialism obstinately opposes the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea.

The session considers that the reinforcement of the repressive apparatus and increase of military effectives is the manifest proof of the intention to divide the Korean people and of the negation of all democratic life in south Korea.

All these manoeuvres are aimed at squashing the profound aspiration of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

6. The Committee manifests its profound apprehensions as to the recent position taken by the Japanese authorities at the instigation of the United States notably relative to the "Accord on the Continental Shelf" concluded between the government of Tokyo and the Seoul regime.

7. This "Accord" is aimed at reinforcing the dictatorial regime of Seoul. It affirms once again the ambitions of imperialism and the expansionist designs of Japan. It is an obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea and is intended to maintain the division for consolidating their neo-colonialist domination over south Korea.

8. The International Liaison Committee takes note of certain declarations of the USA government relative to the Korean problem. But it expresses its apprehensions as to their ambiguity and the contradictions which appear between the professions of faith and the acts of the American authorities.

9. Even if the withdrawal of the American ground troops can be a positive fact, the vouched maintenance of the American air forces in south Korea, the foreseen increased aid for the development of the military potential of the Seoul regime and the new responsibility to be assigned to Japan confirm the intention to perpetuate in new forms the division of Korea and justify the theme of "two Koreas".

10. The Committee resolutely condemns this attempt to fabricate "two Koreas" against the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and the will of the people of the whole world who resolutely support their struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland.

11. It will develop a vast campaign for denouncing the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities supported by American-Japanese imperialism to create "two Koreas".

It will not spare efforts for hastening the victory of a just cause: the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

12. The Committee affirms that the solution of the Korean question must be preceded by the withdrawal of all the foreign military troops and armaments. It supports without reserve the principles announced in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point orientation for the reunification of Korea.

13. These principles were reaffirmed by the important conference of political parties and social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977 in the four-point appeal which it adopted.

14. The Committee makes a pressing appeal to develop a vast movement for solidarity with the democrats and patriots of all opinions who, in south Korea, protest against the pillage of their country, fight courageously for democratic rights, for dignity, and for the reunification of their fatherland. The International Liaison Committee denounces the governments which accord economic, technical and military aid to the fascist regime of Seoul.

15. The International Liaison Committee appeals to all the governments, all the peoples, all the organizations and all the persons who love justice and peace to act to bar the outbreak of a new war in Korea, to put an end to the tension in this part of the world, and terminate the intolerable sufferings of the Korean people and help realise their will to live in peace in their independent and reunified country.

ACTION PROGRAMME

of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to make the American troops withdraw from south Korea, oppose a permanent division of Korea and prevent a new war in this region of the world, put an end to repression and terrorism committed in south Korea, accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea met in Algiers on June 25 and 26 and adopted the following Action Programme for 1977-78:

1. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will meet during the second half of 1977 or at the beginning of 1978 to review its activities and the preparation of the Second World Conference due at the end of 1978. On the occasion of this session the Committee will coordinate with national committees the actions to be envisaged on the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2. Convocation in 1978 of a World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

3. Action for enlarging and reinforcing the ranks of movement for support to the reunification of Korea:

—Maintenance and development of regular relations with the national committees for support to the reunification of Korea founded in different countries and aid to their activities;

—Encouragement of the foundation of committees for support to the reunification of Korea in the countries where they have not yet been organized, adopting forms appropriate to each country to make their action most effective.

4. Action for building up opinion and arousing in the world a large movement in favour of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea:

—Makes public an appeal on the occasion of the month of anti-imperialist solidarity and support to the struggle of the Korean people from June 25 to July 27 and organizes during this month actions of solidarity in the most diverse forms (that is: meetings, manifestations, collection of signatures, etc.).

— Launches a campaign on an international scale for the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea and all the means of war including the nuclear weapons, (conforming to the resolution 3390 (b) of the 30th session of the General Assembly of the UNO), on the occasion of the day of the occupation of south Korea by the American troops (September 8) and on the occasion of the 32nd session of the General Assembly of the UNO.

—Organizes on the occasion of the popular uprising (of April 19) a movement of international solidarity for supporting the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and reunification of the country.

—Organizes in collaboration with the UN Commission on Human Rights, the IADL and all the organizations defending human rights and fundamental liberties, international inquiry into the south Korean regime and violation of human rights in south Korea and makes public a white book.

—Encourages the convocation in each country of national manifestations of solidarity for support to the reunification of Korea with the attendance of the largest political and social organizations and personalities.

—Proposes to the national committees the convocation of regional conferences of solidarity for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, notably in Latin America and in the Caribbean region and help them realise it.

—Establishes the relations and cooperation with all governments, national organizations, regional or international institutions and personalities supporting or sympathizing with the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—Proceeds with the work of research, studies and publication concerning the Korean question, particularly through the diffusion of regular bulletins.

A review titled "Korea Is One", official organ of the Committee, will be published under the responsibility of the Secretariat.

STATUTES

of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The division of Korea following the occupation of south Korea by the American troops is the source of the sufferings of the Korean people and it presents a constant menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a matter of deep concern for the world people who love peace.

Proceeding from the common aspiration of the peoples for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem and for the establishment of a durable peace in Asia and in the world, and urged by the desire to enlarge and reinforce further still the international movement for supporting the reunification of Korea, an International Liaison Committee is constituted, consequent upon the World Conference held in Brussels on the 21st and 22nd of February, 1977, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Article 1: Purpose.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea has it as its purpose to contribute to the formation of a large movement for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to make the American troops withdraw from south Korea, check the manoeuvres for the creation of "two Koreas" and oppose the division of Korea, terminate the fascist dictatorship in south Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

1. It extends its active support to the efforts of the Korean people to realise the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles: independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, specified in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972, and the five-point orientation for the reunification of Korea, in this framework:

a) In face of the manoeuvres to create "two Koreas", it works for the realisation of all the propositions for hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

b) Acts for the withdrawal of the American troops, the arms of mass destruction, the nuclear arms included, and all the foreign equipment of war from south Korea;

c) Fights to thwart the outbreak of a new war in Korea and reestablish a durable peace there.

2. It condemns the dictatorial regime in south Korea and acts to aid the installation of democracy there, to this end:

a) Denounces the dispositions which led to the establishment of a dictatorial regime in south Korea;

b) Organises an international campaign with a view to defending the human rights and fundamental liberties in south Korea;

c) Reinforces the international solidarity with the south Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country and establishment of democracy in the southern part of Korea.

3. It bends effort to form a powerful anti-imperialist united front on an international scale for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to this end:

a) Realises cooperation with the national or regional committees which are active in favour of the reunification of Korea, assists their activities and supports, enlarges and develops, on an international scale, the solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea;

b) Establishes bonds with the governments, international, regional and national organisations and with all those who support or sympathize with the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and contributes to the formation of a large international movement for solidarity with the action in favour of the reunification of Korea.

Article 2: Seat.

The seat of the Secretariat is Paris (France), which may be changed by decision of the International Liaison Committee.

(Continued on Page 3)

"WE ARE CONVINCED: KOREA IS ONE AND SHE WILL BE REUNIFIED"

At First Session of International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

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Report of Andre Aubry,

President of French Action Committee to Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Andre Aubry, Senator and President of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report at the first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held recently in Algiers, capital of Algeria, on the first agenda item: On the Situation Prevailing in Korea and Extending More Effective Support to and Strengthening Solidarity with the Struggle of the Korean People against the Creation of "Two Koreas" and for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country, according to a report.

The report said:

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Belgium in February last expressed full solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and appealed to the peaceloving people of the world to more energetically develop the movement of support to the reunification of Korea.

Since then this movement has vigorously developed.

Recently the "International Conference for a New Direction in the US-Korea Policy", the Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, the World Assembly of Builders of Peace and other international conferences adopted resolutions which fully conform with the principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The committees of solidarity for the reunification of Korea are being organized in different countries of the world and voices are ringing out from every part demanding the withdrawal of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The situation of the Korean peninsula, however, remains extremely preoccupied. Following the victories won by the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, the Ford Administration worked hard to turn south Korea into its last stronghold on the Asian continent.

It replaced the US troops stationed in south Korea with those who acquired "experience of actual fighting" in the Vietnamese war and augmented their effectives by more than 4,000 men.

At the same time, the United States has accelerated the "modernization" of the "ROK army" of south Korea introducing there nuclear weapons, latest type missiles, fighter planes, warships and armoured cars on a large scale.

According to an announcement of the Information Centre of the US National Civil Defence, there are now more than 1,000 nuclear bombs and nuclear mines in south Korea.

The Seoul regime is increasing its armament and the effectives of its army on an extensive scale.

They resort to corruption as proved by recent scandals in the United States. They are acting in the same direction toward the reactionary forces of Japan.

I must be recognized that the Japanese authorities are following the same course. Didn't Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda recently declare that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea will upset the "balance of power" and jeopardize the security of Japan?

President Carter promised during his election campaign that he would withdraw the US troops from south Korea and oppose regimes which repress human rights. But what has his commitment become of?

He said that he would withdraw US ground troops stationed in south Korea, but not the air and naval forces.

Washington declared its determination to implement the "US-ROK Mutual Defence Treaty".

According to a number of press reports from Washington on May 23, US Defence Secretary Brown said that the withdrawal of US army units would be done over a period of five years and it would be "compensated for" by the continued increase of US military aid to south Korea.

Provocations are continuously taking place along the Demarcation Line despite an accord concluded last year on the change of the order in the Panmunjom joint security area.

The Carter Administration is continuously holding "joint military exercises" with the south Korean authorities.

Pentagon has gone the length of conducting the flight and nuclear bomb dropping exercises for familiarization with the Korean terrain, mobilizing B-52 strategic bombers based in Okinawa, Japan. While accelerating preparations for war against the northern half of the Republic, the south Korean authorities are further intensifying the repression of the south Korean people under the slogan of anti-communism.

The south Korean authorities are scheming to get rid of all forces obstructive to the execution of their war policy and "two Koreas" plot.

In fact, the south Korean authorities at the instigation of the United States are trying to keep divided permanently the Korean nation which has lived as a single nation for thousands of years.

The division of the nation has brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people.

The continuation of the division has also engendered mistrust and confrontation between the north and the south, created disquiet and tension and constitutes a permanent factor which may lead to a war.

Further strengthening their relations with the western capitalist countries, the south Korean authorities try to realize the so-called "simultaneous admission of the north and the south of Korea to the United Nations" and the so-called "cross recognition" which is virtually designed to perpetuate the division.

To prevent a war in Korea, achieve a durable peace there and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the common task of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world.

The question of the reunification of Korea, which is an internal affair of the Korean nation, must be resolved in total independence by the Korean people themselves and by peaceful means.

To achieve the reunification of Korea, first of all, the US troops must withdraw immediately from south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the US troops is the fundamental obstacle to the reunification of Korea and a permanent source of the repetition of hostilities in Korea.

The United States has no reason or pretext to justify its troops' occupation of south Korea. **It must immediately withdraw all its troops of aggression along with its weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons from south Korea.**

At the same time, the United States must accept the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Also important is the question of democracy in south Korea. It is a question of principle to put an end to terrorism and ensure the democratic rights.

This is also a condition in this part of the world and a demand arising on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this regard we should underscore the responsibility of the governments which give economic and military aid to the dictator of Seoul.

The task of our International Liaison Committee is to contribute to expanding throughout the world the movement of solidarity with the Korean people and to taking concrete measures so that a demand will grow strong in all countries for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are convinced: Korea is one and she will be reunified.

Report of Ichikawa Makoto,

Representative Member of Japanese Committee for Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Ichikawa Makoto, Representative Member of the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea who is ex-Chairman and present Adviser of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), on June 26 made a report "On the Question of Convening the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea", the third item on the agenda, at the first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Algiers, capital of Algeria, according to a report from Algiers.

He pointed out that under a unanimous agreement of representatives of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea a meeting was held on March 14 on the initiative of Sohyo to hear a report of the Japanese delegates to the Brussels World Conference.

All the attendants of the meeting, he pointed out, supported the resolution adopted at the Brussels World Conference and expressed the ardent hope that the next world conference would be held in Tokyo.

Referring to the question of convening the Second World Conference in Tokyo, the reporter said:

This is a very important goal.

On the basis of our firm will and on the initiative of Sohyo we held meetings twice (May 28 and June 15) with the attendance of representatives of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Komei Party, the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

The meetings seriously discussed the question of organizing the Second World Conference in Tokyo.

The meeting to be held on July 19 will discuss the following matters:

1. On making efforts to hold the Second World Conference in Tokyo.
2. On holding the conference in the autumn of 1978.
3. On inviting various organizations and individual personages to a meeting for discussing the question of convening a conference in Tokyo in order to realize it.
4. This meeting will be held toward the close of August and Makieda, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, will convene it.
5. A preparatory committee for the Second Conference will be formed after the discussion.

In particular, at a time considered convenient in making preparations for the convocation of the Second Conference in Tokyo,

—The second session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will be held in Tokyo;

—A campaign will be conducted to arouse broad public opinion;

—A session of the Liaison Committee shall be convened in the autumn of this year or the spring of 1978;

—If possible, the delegates of some Southeast Asian countries will be invited.

We are ready to make all efforts to strengthen international solidarity on a more extensive scale while consolidating unity in action.

Reaffirming that the peaceful reunification of Korea is a question for peace in Asia, we will always conduct concrete action on the basis of the resolution adopted at the Brussels World Conference.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The attendants of the first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers, capital of Algeria, adopted a special resolution, which reads:

The attendants of the session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers on the 25th and 26th of June 1977,

Considering—the just struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples against colonialist and imperialist domination;

—The imprescriptible principle of the people's right to self-determination reaffirmed many times by the international institutions;

Extend their active and militant support to all the peoples who are fighting in all forms for their national independence, democracy, peace and progress;

Reaffirm their solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa, Palestine, West Sahara and Chile in their struggle against racism, colonialism, reaction, fascism and imperialism.

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Article 3: Character.

The International Liaison Committee is an organisation of international coordination intended to establish bonds and realise cooperation between the different movements for support to the reunification of Korea in different countries.

It appeals equally to all the governments, political parties, social organisations, international or national, governmental or non-governmental organisations, also to all the personalities desirous of cooperation in the realisation of the objectives of this Committee to participate in its activities.

Article 4: Structure.

To attain the purposes mentioned above, the Committee is organised as follows:

1. The Conference.

a) The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea meets periodically, that is in ordinary session upon the convocation by its Secretariat after the decision of the Committee.

The convocation includes the place, the date and the agenda of the conference.

An extraordinary session may be convened in the same form as the ordinary session in case new events necessitate it.

b) The world conference is convened in collaboration with governments, national, regional or international organisations and with personalities who support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

c) The world conference appraises the activity of the outgoing executive committee and defines the great orientations and objectives for the future;

d) The world conference designates the members of the executive committee.

2. The Executive Committee.

I) The executive committee is in charge of coordinating the action for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea between the two world conferences.

It takes all measures to put into effect the orientations agreed upon at the world conference and specify the action programme.

2) The executive committee is composed of fifteen (15) members representing countries or organisations designated by the world conference.

It designates the chairman, four (4) vice-chairmen and the secretary general.

3) The committee periodically calls an ordinary session; it may call an extraordinary session at any time in response to the demand of the majority of its members and if the evolution of the situation in Korea demands it.

4) The committee may organise under its own care any activity or action deemed necessary for the attainment of its objectives.

5) The committee is considered valid only when it is attended by more than two-thirds of its members; it adopts all the decisions by majority of its members present or duly represented.

6) The chairman represents the committee and guides the work of the committee. He may, if necessary, delegate his powers to one of the vice-chairmen or to the secretary general.

3. The Secretariat.

1) The secretariat is composed of the secretary general and an assistant secretary general and technical secretaries.

2) The secretariat, being an executive organ of the International Liaison Committee, assumes the responsibility for its functions before the committee.

3) The secretariat assumes the following functions to execute the decisions of the committee:

a) Undertakes all activities to enlarge and reinforce on an international scale the movement of support to the reunification of Korea;

b) Maintains regular liaisons with the committees of support or the committees of solidarity for the reunification of Korea organised in different countries and with the governments, political parties, social organisations, international, governmental and non-governmental institutions, the press or information organisms and with the persons who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and bends efforts for the realisation of cooperation and common action between them;

c) Organises materially all the international activities or actions, placed under the patronage of the International Liaison Committee;

d) Ensures the preparations of the sessions of the committee or the conference;

e) Proceeds with the work of research and information on the Korean question;

f) Forms delegations of the International Liaison Committee when it is deemed necessary to participate in international conferences.

g) Executes all the actions conforming to the objectives of the committee.

Article 5: Finance.

The financial resources of the International Liaison Committee is the contributions from its members, presents and collections.

The finance of the committee is managed by the secretary general, who may appoint an accountable treasurer.

Article 6.

The present statutes can be modified only by the world conference.

US SIDE ADMITS INTRUSION INTO AIR SPACE OF OUR SIDE

A Crewman and Bodies of Dead Crewmen of Downed US Military Helicopter Delivered to Enemy Side

On July 16 our side received a receipt from the enemy side at Panmunjom and delivered to it a surviving crewman and the caskets containing the bodies of the three dead crewmen of a US military helicopter which was shot down while intruding into the air space of our side.

As already reported, helicopter "C.H.-47" of the US army stationed in south Korea intruded deep into the air space of our side flying over the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern sector of the front at about 09:55 on July 14 and was downed at the lower reaches of the River Nam-gang at about 10:08, 4.7 km. north of the MDL, hit by the gunfire of the Korean People's Army.

Two crewmen plunged to death in their attempt to escape from the helicopter when it was crashing, and out of another two crewmen who were remaining in the plane, one died from the shock and the other was wounded.

Prior to the transfer of the survivor and dead bodies, the 385th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission took place at Panmunjom on the 16th.

At the meeting the Senior Member of our side cleared up the truth of the enemy's infiltration of a military helicopter into the air space of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement and demanded that the enemy side take measures against the recurrence of similar incidents.

At the meeting the enemy side admitted the intrusion, expressed regret over this and asked our side to leniently return the survivor and the bodies of the dead.

The enemy side said that for this it was ready to accept any proposal of our side. The Senior Member of our side said: Whether the intrusion of the US military helicopter into the area of our side was intentional or unintentional, such unhappy incident would not have happened, if they had complied with the demand of our side and had not attempted to flee after the helicopter of the enemy side landed in the area of our side at the warning firing of the anti-aircraft gunners of our People's Army. He stressed that the disastrous accident was caused entirely by the erroneous act of the military personnel of the enemy side. He said that the US side should bear full responsibility for the incident.

Taking note of the fact that the enemy side admitted the helicopter's intrusion into the air space of our side and expressed regret at it and asked for the return of the survivor and the corpses and believing that the enemy side would take appropriate steps lest such incident should occur again in the future, he declared that our side would hand over the pilot alive and the corpses on a humanitarian stand.

The Senior Member of our side resolutely said: The downed helicopter was destroyed and we cannot send it back.

There followed the 448th meeting of the secretaries of the MAC.

The meeting discussed practical matters concerning the sending back of the crewman who was saved alive and the bodies of the dead.

On the same day, a press conference was held with Schuanke, co-pilot who survived.

Saying that they are to blame for the intrusion, he apologized for it and asked for lenient pardon.

He said he received good treatment and medical help in the area of our side and expressed thanks for this.

The incident of the US military helicopter's intrusion into the air space of our side, upon which the world's attention was focussed, has thus been smoothly settled, because the enemy side admitted the intrusion and expressed regret and our side dealt with it from a humanitarian stand.

Speeches of Delegates of Various Countries

The Director of the Orientation and Information Department of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria made a congratulatory speech at the first session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers between June 25 and 26, according to a report.

After reports were delivered, the floor was taken by the heads of delegations or delegates of Guinea, the United States, Laos, Madagascar, Italy, Cuba, Belgium, Democratic Yemen and Algeria.

In his congratulatory speech Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Director of the Orientation and Information Department of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, said:

The Korean question, like other questions, is an aftereffect of the colonial rule and war which have divided many peoples and countries and turned them into a stepping-stone, base of colonialism, imperialism and outside forces.

We already expected that thinkers, politicians and conscientious personages will meet at one place like this to render help in such just causes as the Korean question for reunification and freedom.

The head of the Guinean delegation said:

The manufacture and introduction of mass destruction weapons and the arbitrary occupation by foreign troops are aimed at converting south Korea into neo-colonial military base for launching armed conflicts and criminal provocations against the territorial integrity and security not only of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also of all the countries of Asia.

The Korean people have resolutely risen up in the just cause of achieving the reunification of the country in accordance with the five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, to put a definitive end to the division of the nation.

President Kim Il Sung has said: **"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is to attain the goal independently by the Korean people themselves, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on the democratic principle."**

Proceeding from this bright prospect for the reunification of Korea, the peoples and progressive organisations of the world should render concrete and resolute help and support to the Korean people in their struggle.

Through the implementation of the resolutions of the Brussels Conference we should denounce the anti-people subversive machinations of the fascist and separatist regime of south Korea, the political, economic and financial "assistance" of some countries to the ruling minority of Seoul and the activities of transnational companies and resolutely condemn the "tripartite security system of the United States, Japan and south Korea" which is an objective factor for the aggravation of tension, the perpetuation of the division of Korea and the maintenance of the neo-colonial regime of south Korea.

Respecting the spirit and recommendation of the Brussels Conference, the Republic of Guinea condemns the policy of splitting the Korean nation and expresses unreserved support to the patriotic struggle of the Korean people.

Considering that the peaceful reunification of Korea is one of the fundamental objectives of the world revolution at the present stage, the Republic of Guinea is resolutely struggling to make a modest contribution to the attainment of this task in strict respect for the North-South Joint Statement dated July 4, 1972, and underscores the necessity of establishing a people's democratic system in south Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend, in the name of the Guinean people and the Central Committee of the Ginean Democratic Party and in the name of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, our warm felicitations and militant encouragement to the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their great leader respected President Kim Il Sung for the tireless efforts and enormous sacrifices they are making incessantly for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Karen Gellen, foreign news editor of the US paper "Guardian" and delegate of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, said:

We are aware that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has promulgated one reasonable proposal after another to reunify Korea, only to be met with rejection by the US imperialists and Seoul fascists.

The DPRK's five-point plan for reunification, put forward by President Kim Il Sung in June 1973, remains the single reasonable proposal to end national division and achieve a united, prosperous and peaceful Korea.

Although the Carter Administration continues the traditional US policy of backing the Seoul "administration" and opposing moves toward reunification, objective conditions within the US and throughout the world have forced the Washington government to lately consider removing some of its troops from the southern section of the Korean peninsula.

During the recent presidential campaign in our country, Jimmy Carter well understood the desire of the American people for peace in Korea and he pledged that if he was elected he would withdraw all 40,000 US troops and adopt a new US policy toward Korea.

Following his election, however, the new US President immediately began to compromise his campaign pledges. At this stage he is now promising to gradually withdraw many—but by no means all—US troops by the year 1982. At that point, according to Carter's new proposal, some 8,000 to 10,000 US air force personnel would still be in south Korea, along with nuclear weapons and jet aircraft, which would continue to constitute a major threat to peace in the region.

In addition, Carter's proposals envision even more military and other "aid" to the Pak regime. Also, he declared that the US navy would remain, directly threatening the DPRK.

In general, Carter's scheme appears designed to convince the American people and world opinion of his "peaceful intentions" in the region while at the same time assuring the south Korean puppets that US military personnel and armaments would continue to remain at their immediate disposal.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is doing everything in its power to subvert any possibility of even a partial US troop withdrawal.

In the last months since our Brussels meeting, the Pak clique has engaged in a number of manoeuvres designed to increase repression at home and suppress those popular forces seeking his ouster and calling for reunification. In addition, the Pak regime has manufactured several episodes intended to create the impression that the DPRK was preparing to "attack" south Korea.

The danger, of course, is that Pak may decide to go beyond staging incidents such as these and launch a truly provocative action that can lead to greatly increased tensions and possibly even war.

While these "incidents" were being fabricated and while the Carter Administration sought to extricate itself from its pledges, the movement in support of troop withdrawal and of peaceful reunification continued to make progress, including in the US.

Outama Choulamany, Vice-Chairman of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said:

We powerfully support the three principles for the reunification of Korea advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the five-point policy for the reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his historic speech on June 23, 1973.

We also fully support the four-point proposal advanced in the January 25, 1977, letter of political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas.

We demand that the US government accept the proposal of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on terminating the US troops' presence in south Korea and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We bitterly denounce the most shameless manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of Korea.

At the same time, we appeal to the third world countries to heighten vigilance against the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to pretend to be their "friend".

The head of the Malagasy delegation said:

Our unconditional support to the Korean people has already been manifested at the United Nations, the Brussels World Conference and on other occasions and in the course of bilateral contacts between the delegations of our two countries.

We affirm that we will continue in the future, too, to express, together with the progressive peaceloving people, our active solidarity with the Korean people and are confident that this session will constitute an important stage in expanding and developing the international movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

Carmen Casapieri, Deputy to the Italian Parliament and Secretary to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, said:

The tension in Korea originates from the presence of the US troops in south Korea and the existence in the southern part of the fascist dictatorial regime which, defying freedom and human rights, is whipping up military confrontation to obstruct the reunification.

We are well aware that today in Korea there exists the danger of a war, the danger of a war which is not only limited to the country in question but also may bring about a catastrophic nuclear war.

Precisely for this reason we affirm, on this occasion, our solidarity and our determination to serve the cause of the Korean people and are discussing what we can do in the concrete to contribute to the victory of this cause.

As we already have emphasized, the most important problem confronting us is to mobilize international public opinion on this question more powerfully than at present.

Today we can form a broad alliance, national and international, on the question of the reunification of Korea.

For this, we think that it is necessary to organise and mobilize broad world public opinion in support of the just propositions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that all the democratic political forces should make a significant gesture: A largely represented great assembly of world character which will be held in New York or Tokyo to urge the United Nations to intervene in the violation of human rights in south Korea and obtain the departure of the American troops.

The head of the Cuban delegation welcomed the session and expressed the belief that the session would contribute to strengthening solidarity with the Korean people and arousing public opinion to denounce the anti-people repressive policy of the south Korean regime, support the peaceful reunification of Korea and condemn the US imperialists who oppose the heroic Korean people.

Gillis Remy, Honorary Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium and Secretary General of the Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, noted that Carter's pledges to withdraw the troops were a result of the

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Song of the Masses

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" Carried in April 1977 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

Pak Jung Hi dropped in at the Ministry of Justice during his round of New Year inspection and growled: "Don't make a fuss about liberty and democracy at this moment of national crisis....Ruthlessly penalize anyone who fails to understand what the revitalization means!" No doubt, this baloney too was spouted out of his whimsical politics.

Always behind this kind of outburst is the consideration for the United States. A rumour once flew about that deported Rev. Ogle would come back in the capacity of US Ambassador to south Korea. So, the KCIA operatives bustled about in an effort to sound out that possibility, evoking the derision from many people. Pak has been getting extremely nervous about the attitude of the Carter Administration. He seems to be at a loss what to do, with hitherto maintained relations broken off. The young officials who have returned home from the United States after their service there are said to be now on the decline. A rumour has it that the present Director of the Economic Planning Board was nominated for ambassadorship to the US but this failed to win its agreement. Therefore, veteran diplomat Kim Yong Sik, former Ambassador to Britain who has been kept away from the mainstay of power, is reportedly to be appointed in his stead. Once the ROK-US relations are settled, there will be a wholesale cabinet reshuffle. Pak pins a bigger hope on Japan's role in these undertakings, too. Having lost people's support due to his misrule, he is grovelling in the dirt before Japan and the United States in the hope of retaining his power.

In south Korea a grim struggle is going on to achieve democracy, but it is in dilemma in many a respect. The government is trying to wind up the major political trials at an earlier date. They say that the termination of these trials will be followed by the negotiations with the United States. The KCIA is spreading a rumour that those implicated in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation may be set free in February. The real aim is still unconfirmed. It seems that Pak Jung Hi has not yet given a final decision on this matter. Similar rumour is in the air with regard to the four pastors involved in another case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation in Kwangju. They are now locked up in the cell of "non-political criminals". The second hearing, I am told, will end in April.

The KCIA often spreads a rumour and then arrests or walks off anyone who sets it afloat. Now it has put the rumours into circulation that the "ROK-US relations will soon improve" and that "as the United States has gone too far, she is sending an envoy for apology". Even in the vortex of such rumours, suppression and appeasement, the people's resistance still continues. A letter addressed to all the people in the country was read out at the Christmas service held in December by the young Christians in Seoul area. The letter contained the appeals titled, "To All Churches in the Country" and "To the Youths". The space for four lines of the last part titled "To the Government" was left blank. It means a silent resistance.

The young Christians in Kwangju of South Cholla Province made public "Our Religious Confession" in mid-January. It called for the restoration of democracy, release of the imprisoned personages, freedoms of the press and religion, and said in the last part: "The Pak Dong Son bribery scandal and the Kim Sang Gun case which disgracefully damaged the country's prestige should be opend to the public". But before its publication the words "They should be opened to the public" were replaced with the words "We profess regret". The result, however, was that six youths were arrested by the police and three put to torture. The 200 people who gathered there staged a demonstration in the precincts of their church, crying for the abolition of the Yusin (revitalization) Constitution. They say it looked more heroic because it was done in the falling snow. The song chanted at that time is now secretly in vogue in our country. It is said to be the Negro spiritual "O, Liberty". Here is its first stanza.

O Liberty, O Liberty
I shall be freed.
Though my hands have been clasped in chains,
I shall be back soon
To the embrace of the Lord
Who brings me liberty.

A certain church dedicated to the poor was burnt down in the fire. Its cause is unknown to the public. The police gagged people about it. The students in prison are forced to write a statement pledging themselves to be loyal to the government. The prayer meeting at a Catholic church in Wonju of Kangwon Province, scheduled for the latter part of January, was abortive, because the KCIA put the expected participants under house arrest. The dismissed professors looked for a chance of being reinstated this March. But as their hope is not likely to be realized, a more positive action is reportedly being prepared. The embattled men are plagued by their worsening daily life.

One of the reporters fired from the "Tonga Ilbo" died of chronic disease. The funeral was held late in January with the participation of more than 300 mourners including all the reporters chucked out of the "Tonga Ilbo". Greeting the New Year, these reporters had put out a pamphlet in which they wrote: "We wish all the fellow countrymen freedom and peace" and "We wish you, the democratic-minded citizens, would fight your way in the hopeful New Year." And they appealed: "Let us become prudent and take care of ourselves for the day when we will be reinstated in office as the honest, industrious and courageous journalists." They went on: "We always remember that many personages are languishing in prison in our stead." They themselves, truth to tell, have undergone many trials—arrest, imprisonment and poverty. Now, they have lost one of their beloved comrades. The funeral took place in Hanbit Church, the rendezvous of those who belong to the Galilee Church. Also seen there were the families of those involved in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. A wreath sent by Mr. Kim Dae Jung was laid in the place of honour. All the mourners, be they Christians or non-Christians, sang in chorus a hymn and the song of freedom, "We Will Win". Carrying the coffin on their shoulders, they tried to pass near the building of the "Tonga Ilbo" Office, but the procession was stayed off by the police. It was a grief-stricken gathering that proceeded in the encirclement of the KCIA and the police.

Political trials dealing with many other people, in addition to those prominent personages connected with the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, still continue well-nigh unobserved. A young preacher who had gone in hiding when a warrant of arrest was issued on the charge of distributing copies of the aforesaid declaration, was committed for trial. In his last statement he roared: "I have surrendered myself as the persecution of my family and church was intolerable to me. Such a state of affairs, if continued, will lead to the ruin of this country. People are forced to talk black into white simply because of existence of the north." The struggle continues on a nationwide scale. They say Mr. Ham Sok Hon was unexpectedly invited to a workers' assembly in a certain district and addressed it, quoting even the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. The owner of a drug store in Kwangju area whose son is active as chairman of YMCA was compelled to close its doors. Though there was no evidence, it was ordered to cease business on the charge of selling spurious medicaments.

The anniversary of the March First Independence Movement will soon come around. The second and third declarations, I believe, should be issued as a successor to the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. The KCIA is leaving no stone unturned, believing that people, the students in particular, will not remain still on the occasion. A second March First Declaration might be published in the name of 33 men like the one issued during the independence movement on March 1, 1919. Or it might appear in the form of "Charter—77" as in Czechoslovakia. These rumours put the KCIA on alert. Or, it might be a resistance declaration signed by a few leaders. If it were something like a "Charter—77" the solidarity for freedom and human rights might be expressed, transcending the eastern and western camps. It will be a new orientation for world history. The voice of resistance is flowing on even under such tyrannical rule, though from the minority, because it is enjoying the covert support from the masses who keep silence. The Pak regime will encounter even a graver situation in a clash particularly with Christianity. It is against such background that people, the young ones in particular, sing the song once in vogue to a satirical melody. It runs:

Comes the day when the sun will rise in all its splendor
Comes the day when it'll fall with a bump.

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given political situation and produced under the pressure of public opinion.

The delegate of Democratic Yemen said:

Yemen always supported the just demand of the progressive forces of Korea thus powerfully assisting the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yemen has always strengthened her relations with the DPRK through her invariable support to the work for the peaceful reunification of the two parts of Korea.

As long as there remain the imperialist forces in south Korea, it is useless to talk about the peaceful reunification of Korea.

For the peaceful reunification of Korea, we think, it is imperative above all to rally all the peace-loving forces demanding the pull-out of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, force the US imperialists to terminate all their "aid" to the Seoul puppet regime and let the progressive forces of Korea unite free from any interference and imperialist control.

The Deputy Director of the Orientation and Information Department of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria said that Algeria has always supported the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country.

The Deputy Director extended support to the proposals of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Poster: **Faith cuts off chains!**

A work displayed at the 13th National Art Exhibition

Poor Drama

Recently the south Korean puppet national assembly has faked up the so-called "recommendation on the situation" which calls for the release of political prisoners arrested and imprisoned on charges of "violation of emergency decrees".

In this connection the puppets, with the mobilization of propaganda media, are talking about a "lenient measure" taken for the democrats who are kept in confinement.

The "recommendation" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was cooked up in accordance with a script prepared by themselves beforehand with a view to embellishing the heinous policy of repression of human rights, and it is an offspring of a political intrigue.

As is widely known, the ruling foothold of the puppets in south Korea is being shaken to its very foundation today. The struggle of the people of all strata against the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hiites and for the democratization of socio-political life and national reunification is gaining momentum and voices calling for the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are mounting higher. The Pak Jung Hi clique's terrorist suppression and brutal policy of repression of human rights are arousing a worldwide strong protest and denunciation and incurring condemnation even in the United States upon which they depend primarily for help. Through the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former "KCIA director", the truth of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was disclosed more clearly and the true colours of the puppets as fascist hangmen were fully laid bare.

The puppets driven to a blind alley, isolated within and without, resort to artifices for camouflaging their fascist true nature, while desperately attempting to find a way out in submission to the United States and Japan, war rackets and reinforcement of the fascist repressive system. The "recommendation on the situation" is a version of these artifices.

They, however, cannot pull the wool over the eyes of anyone with such a farce.

It was already fully exposed before the world that the "Yusin" fascist system of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a cutthroat in human skin and blood-sucker, is in essence a system for suppressing human rights and a system for wiping out human beings composed of atrocious fascist evil laws and murderous repressive apparatuses. While leaving intact such fascist evil laws as "Yusin Constitution", "Anti-Communist Law", "National Security Law" and "Social Security Law", quisling Pak Jung Hi is croaking about the "recommendation" and blustering that he will take some steps. This ridiculous row is a foolish burlesque for allaying the mounting public opinion within and without and helping themselves out of the tight fix and a cheap drama for diverting elsewhere the spearhead of denunciation and resistance of the people directed against them.

Even if they set free some "violators of the emergency decrees", the next day they will watch, shadow, arrest and imprison and persecute more patriots and democrats and put bigger nooses around their necks. What happened in the past proves this irrefutably.

Fascist dictatorship and democracy are incompatible with each other.

So, the realization is steadily gaining ground today among the south Korean people that the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country can never be realized if the Pak Jung Hi hooligans and their repressive system are left as they are.

On July 13 the Democratic Unification Party of south Korea branded as deceptive the "recommendation on the situation" concocted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the mobilization of the hand-raising machines within the puppet national assembly and adopted a four-point resolution demanding the immediate repeal of "emergency decrees", unconditional release of imprisoned democrats, abolition of the "Yusin Constitution" and guarantee of the freedom of the press, religious, campus and political party activities and vital rights to the working people, and emerged into the street to demonstrate.

Those who are suffering under the bayonets of the puppets within and without prison are answering with a determined rebuff the puppets' preach of "repentance" in connection with the implementation of the "recommendation" and strongly demanding the abolition of the repressive system itself. They say: It is the puppets themselves who "should repent". "Release under the present condition is meaningless", because we cannot stop our fight, even if we go out of prison, and "if we fight, we will be thrown back into prison".

Chin Bang Hun

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, A Boss of Worldwide Gangsterism

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The crooked hands of the south Korean 'CIA' have stretched out to even the Koreans living in Japan and the United States."

The rank traitor Pak Jung Hi-led puppet clique have turned south Korea into a dark land and their murderous and terroristic suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personnel has run to an extreme. Now their tentacles of repression have reached alien lands.

As already reported, in his June 22 testimony at an open hearing of a US House of Representatives, Kim Hyong Uk, former Director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), exposed that traitor Pak Jung Hi "cooked up the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in an attempt to remove his strongest political opponent" and that traitor Pak Jung Hi was the principal offender in this case, naming the list of eleven criminals including Kim Jae Gwon, chief of the Japanese branch of "KCIA" and producing material evidence to prove them.

As a matter of fact, traitor Pak Jung Hi suffered an overwhelming defeat in voting at the time of the south Korean puppet presidential election in 1971 in spite of the total invocation of his government authority and financial influence, as is well known to the public. This made him fanatic in his attempt to remove Kim Dae Jung.

After that Kim Dae Jung was engaged in the anti-dictatorship and democratization struggle abroad.

Unpleasant with this movement traitor Pak Jung Hi brewed a number of plots such as the "Tomato sauce operation" and the "car crashing operation" for the purpose of assassinating the "strongest political opponent", but in vain.

Driven mad with his abortive "operation," gangster Pak Jung Hi issued fiery orders, saying that "I would rather die than to see Kim Dae Jung alive" and "capture Dae Jung, cut him to pieces, pack your rucksack with them and return home, taking it along."

Directly ordered by traitor Pak Jung Hi, hundreds of "KCIA" agents, terrorists, army and police were mobilized and the criminal act of kidnapping Kim Dae Jung was committed in broad daylight on August 8, 1973 at the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo. It was an act of international gangsterism.

The fact that abduction of Kim Dae Jung was conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was evidenced by material facts disclosed later. This has become a fait accompli that no one can deny.

Facing the clear evidence, the Pak Jung Hi gangsters brazenly stagemanaged a deceptive "investigation" farce and announced: We "did not get the definite clue for tracking the culprit down", "There is no evidence" and so forth. Befooling the public like this, they tried to cover up their criminal acts forever and described this abduction case as an "individual act" of Kim Dong Un in an attempt to shove off responsibility for the crime to him.

However, now that the recent Kim Hyong Uk's testimony based on the information offered by Kim Jae Gwon and his former subordinates of the "KCIA" has brought to light the whole story of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, the concealed circumstances came to everybody's knowledge.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a confirmed criminal. He kidnaps, arrests and murders those who are opposed to his treacherous policies, wherever they may live.

Here, we deem it necessary to recall an international terrorist act committed by traitor Pak Jung Hi ten years ago in the name of the "spyring case of south Korean students studying abroad". It aroused a worldwide condemnation.

In early June 1967, Pak Jung Hi gave an order to kidnap and punish the personages and south Korean students studying in foreign countries who called for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, dictated by national conscience. Giving order, he threatened his agents, saying that "Don't be conscience-stricken! Don't care about public opinion. Kidnap and punish them to serve warnings to many others."

At this order more than 300 agents of the "KCIA" who were given "special education" were hurriedly dispatched to West Germany. They, resorting to all methods and means they could employ, spirited back to Seoul over 200 personnel from public and academic circles including composer Yun I Sang, and students abroad, and inflicted capital punishment and heavy penalties upon 70 of them at a time.

International terrorism committed by the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique is not confined to this alone.

Some time ago, they sent threatening letters to one Chong, editor of paper "Hanmin Sinbo", and to one Kang, editor of monthly "Free Republic", both publications for the south Korean residents in the United States. And they are continuously threatening Mun Myong Ja, a woman reporter now in exile in the United States and engaging in press activities against Pak Jung Hi, saying: "Why don't you support Pak Jung Hi?" and "Do you want to be killed or have your life spared?"

Traitor Pak Jung Hi sent the puppet Minister of State without Portfolio to the United States on a mission to persuade Kim Hyong Uk not to speak at the open hearing of a US House of Representatives in mid-June and to kidnap or assassinate him when he disagrees.

All the facts show that quisling Pak Jung Hi is the boss of worldwide gangsterism who does not hesitate in doing anything treacherous for his personal comfort and honour and randomly and brutally kidnaps, imprisons and kills his political opponents even abroad with a view to maintaining his dirty, remaining days.

Today when the whole story of the Kim Dae Jung abduction has been fully laid bare by Kim Hyong Uk's testimony, traitor Pak Jung Hi cannot make any excuse even if he has several mouths.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi must frankly admit his crimes, stand his trial and dissolve the "KCIA", the centre of terrorism and murder.

Kim Dae Jung, the victim, must be acquitted and set free, and Pak Jung Hi, the principal culprit of the kidnapping case and the assailant, be locked up in the cell where the victim is kept in confinement.

As long as the most heinous, fascist hangmen like the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique remain in office, the south Koreans, be they at home or abroad, can never live in peace even for a moment.

The only way out of the shackles of the puppets is for the south Korean people and the overseas compatriots to do away with traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Cho Son Won

Pak Jung Hi, boss of fascism

25 Years of Egyptian People's Worthwhile Struggle

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"After the revolution the Egyptian people, braving all difficulties, achieved many successes in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the independent development of the country."

The victory of the July 23 revolution in Egypt 25 years ago was an historic event that has opened up a broad avenue for her people to create a new life.

The road the Egyptian people have traversed since then is adorned with the fruitful struggle in which they frustrated the aggressive acts committed by the Israeli expansionists on several occasions, defended their national dignity and sovereignty and made efforts for the territorial integrity and independent development of the country.

The Egyptian government nationalized factories, enterprises and land owned by foreign monopolies and took progressive measures to build and expand state-controlled branches and ensure the rapid development of the national economy. Thanks to the creative labour efforts of the industrious Egyptian people factories and enterprises have mushroomed in all parts of the country and a foundation has been laid for the increase of agricultural production.

Big successes have been made in education, culture and public health services, too.

So the appearance of the country has changed beyond recognition and the people's life has taken a new turn.

Under the correct leadership of President Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat the Egyptian people are repudiating imperialism and Zionism and striving to regain the occupied Arab land, secure the national self-determination of the Palestinian people and fully solve the Middle East issue, courageously overcoming all sorts of hardships in the way of their advance.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Egyptian people and extend support and solidarity to their just struggle.

The road traversed by the Egyptian people after the revolution is also replete with the fine relations of friendship and solidarity, support and cooperation between peoples of Korea and Egypt.

We are glad to note that the relations of support and cooperation between Korea and Egypt are developing still more excellently in conformity with the interests of the two peoples. On this occasion, we the Korean people express deep thanks to the Egyptian government and people for having extended their full support and solidarity to our righteous cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We warmly congratulate the Egyptian people on the 25th anniversary of the victory of their revolution and are sure of greater success in their future struggle.

Li Hun

An oil pumping station under construction in Egypt

Maldives
Sea-borne Transportation

Shipping is the basic means of transportation of Maldives, an island country.

Nowadays a great number of her ships freely ply among more than 2,000 islands of Maldives, thus making a positive contribution to the development of the economy and the convenience of transport.

This is one of the successes the Maldive government and people attained in the struggle to build a new society after the July 26, 1965 independence.

To fully meet the demand for transportation that grows with economic progress, the state envisages harbour construction in different places and building of more cargo ships.

Pictured here is the Male port of Maldives which is always alive with sailing craft.

Traitor's "Good Idea"

A source from south Korea says that those who once served as *kisaeng* girls abandon themselves one after another to high-ranking officials of the puppet government and Democratic Republican "assemblymen" as their "wives".

In general, three to five *kisaeng* girls become "mistresses" for an "assemblyman", but in case of an influential "assemblyman" he keeps seven of that kind.

No wonder, scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of couples' quarrels at the mansions of puppet dignitaries.

Some time ago traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the suspension of "*kisaeng* party" for his US and Japanese masters coming to south Korea. It was immediately after this proclamation that quite a few *kisaeng* girls started doing "wifely duties" for higher-ups.

As is known, the "*kisaeng* party", one of the foul methods employed by traitor Pak Jung Hi to corrupt his overlords, has been an object of bitter public censure at home and abroad.

As things turned out like this, traitor Pak Jung Hi hit on a "good idea". It was just a step. He announced the "suspension" of the "*kisaeng* party" and at the same time instructed high-ranking confidants to have "*kisaeng* party" not in restaurants overtly but at individual officials' residences covertly.

This is how *kisaeng* girls appeared at mansions of puppet dignitaries in the guise of "housemistresses".

Quisling Pak Jung Hi is trying to maintain his life by cringing to his patrons, and his trick has no limits.

Li Jip

Friendship Visits

☆ The experience-study delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda headed by Habanabakize Thomas, Governor of Kibungo Province and Provincial Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, visited our country between May 14 and July 9.

☆ Mesihovic Munir, Member of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and his family came to our country to spend their holidays from July 5 to 16.

☆ A government trade delegation of Iran led by M.R. Ghannadian, General Director of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Commerce, was on a visit to our country from July 5 to 9.

☆ The delegation of the Winter Bank of Austria headed by Simon Moskovics, its President, visited our country from July 5 to 12.

☆ A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia led by Azem Vllasi, Chairman of the Conference of the SYUY, paid a visit to our country from July 9 to 16.

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